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THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
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Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12
per annum.

No. 18,991.

號九廿月十年七十壹百九千壹英

SONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1917.

日丁大歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

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TEL. 616.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or Identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**
WHICH ARE THE SHARPS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
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and
**THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.**

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1916.
£23,970,387.
—Authorized Capital £5,000,000.
—Subscribed Capital £4,500,000.
—Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.
—Fire Funds £3,337,047.
—Life & Annuity Funds £17,507,590.
—Sinking Fund Account £23,230.

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456.
Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,593.
Revenue Marine Department £37,239.
Other Receipts £78,946.
£5,539,233.

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are not liable to
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 4.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.50 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

**SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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A Liquid Dentifrice having all the Characteristics
of Odol.

Applied directly on the brush it cleanses the teeth and
prevents their decay.

When mixed with water it forms a pleasant antiseptic mouth
wash, which purifies and refreshes the whole month.

Price \$1.25 per bottle.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
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of 200 feet long.

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Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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ALL Electric Trains Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

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J. WITCHKILL
Manager.

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15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

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1, D'ARVILLE STREET.

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Consultation free.

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IT WHILE AWAY.

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CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ANOTHER ATTACK IN BELGIUM.

FRESH PROGRESS BY THE FRENCH.

PARIS, Oct. 28.

A communique states:—
An attack in Belgium began at
5.15 this morning, and was com-
pletely successful.

The French, on both sides of the
Ypres-Dixmude Road, carried all the
German positions on a front of four
kilometres to an average depth of
two kilometres, despite a stubborn
resistance by the enemy, who suffered
very severe losses.

We reached the western border of
Houthulst Forest and carried the
villages of Verdren-des-Mis, Ashoot,
Mercken and Kippe, and also immen-
sely solidly-fortified farms.

We captured 100 prisoners.

**FRESH PROGRESS ALSO ON
AISNE FRONT.**

We made fresh progress on the
Aisne Front, from Chevreignies, and
occupied Froimont Farm.

Between 5.30 yesterday and 4.30
to-day this is the only telegram that
has come through.—(R.)

News from the German lines show
that 800 men of the Ninety-Ninth
Reserve Infantry were recently impris-
oned owing to their refusal to enter
the line at Lens, and the feud between
the enemy artillery and infantry does
not seem to lessen.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

A French communique states:—In
Belgium our troops are continuing the
action between Dreigachten and Drail-
bank.

We captured new German trenches
north of the objectives which we reached
yesterday.

Our progress continues satisfactory,
despite the difficulty of the ground.
South of the Aisne there was inter-
mittent artillery firing.

German aeroplanes dropped twenty
bombs of large calibre on Dunkirk.
There were thirty civilian victims.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

A German official report states:—
The Anglo-French effort in Flanders,
yesterday, failed, and the French vainly
endeavoured to gain a foothold on the
north bank of the Oise-Aisne Canal.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

It is announced that American troops
are now on the Front line in France.
The American artillery have fired
their first shot.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Admiralty announce that Naval
aircraft bombed Varsenacq aerodrome
and Thourout railway junction yester-
day.
The weather rendered observation
difficult.

RUSSIAN COAST BOMBARDED.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27.

A Russian official report states:—
Enemy squadrons bombarded the
Ainzh sector, Salismunde, and the
southern coast of Kuno Island.

NO QUESTION OF SURRENDERING PETROGRAD.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

In the Preliminary Parliament M.
Kerensky said there was no question of
surrendering the capital to the enemy.
On the contrary, the strengthening of
the defence to the uttermost was
engaging their consideration. Any
evacuation would be due to the lack
of fuel supply difficulties.

Parliament approved of the Govern-
ment's declaration.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

MADRID, Oct. 27.

The Cabinet has resigned.

PROGRESS OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

H. HAN, Sir J. H. Stewart

Lockhart, R.C.M.C., Commissioner
for Wei-hai-wei, in his annual report
to the Secretary of State for the
Colonies on the progress of the Terri-
tory during 1916, states that the year
was a good one for the people of the
Territory. The harvest was good, and
that the purchase of imported grain
was unnecessary. There was little seri-
ous crime, the inhabitants being well-
behaved and industrious as usual, and
there were no administrative problems
of exceptional difficulty. A labour scheme
for the recruitment of Chinese labourers
to work in Europe and elsewhere, which
was inaugurated in October last, had
given employment to a large number of
the inhabitants of the Territory, and had
afforded many an opportunity of earning
good wages. The number of convicts
under the Ordinance prohibiting the im-
portation and smoking of opium was 65,
compared with 64 in the previous
year.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 3.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ITALY'S GREAT BATTLE.

ENEMY EFFORT ON CARSO FRONT INCREASING.

London, Oct. 27.

An Italian official message states: After crossing the boundary line between Monte Canin and the head of the Judrio Valley, the enemy attempted to reach the opening on the plains.

The hostile effort on the Carso is increasing. We repulsed strong attacks there.

THE SITUATION GRAVE.

London, Oct. 27.

An Italian semi-official statement says that it is at present impossible to give all the details of the position on the front, where the struggle continues, bitter and undecided.

The statement admits that the situation is grave but if the Italian troops fight as they have done previously the enemy is not likely to tread on Italian soil for long.

300,000 GERMANS FROM RUSSIA.

London, Oct. 27.

Mr. Ward Price, the Press Correspondent, writing from the Italian front on October 24, states that 300,000 Germans from the Russian front have been concentrated on a front of 25 miles, reinforced by Austrians, and the Italians and more reinforcements are behind.

General Mackensen is directing the Austro-German offensive and General von Buelow is commanding the Germans. The latter, profiting by the thick mist, suddenly attacked the Italian outposts position across the Isonzo, shattering the defending brigade, reaching the banks of the Isonzo, and advancing under cover of the darkness and the rain, up the river, they seized the town of Caporetto and then divided, a part attacking Mount Starnichki and the remainder pushing on towards Robic with a view to turning the whole Italian line of defence.

Both efforts were held up. Meanwhile the other Germans made a frontal attack on the main Italian Isonzo line, and took Lucio and also Houth and Tolmino. They surprised and ejected the Italians holding the key to the position at Globouk. A Brigade of Bersaglieri recaptured Globouk by bomb and bayonet.

There is most fierce fighting now over at Balinizza where the enemy is making a determined effort to drive the Italians across the Isonzo, and very heavy fighting is proceeding on the triangle formed by the Isonzo with the apex at Tolmino. It is the object of the enemy to push down the valley roads into Friulian plain.

Throughout the fighting, the Germans have shelled Carso with seven-inch shells, with a view to holding the Italians there.

GERMANS CLAIM 60,000 PRISONERS.

The Austro-Germans have captured the mountain ridge at Stol and Mount Makjur and are pressing on through the Julian Alps towards the Italian plain.

The prisoners now total 60,000 and the guns 450.

The Italian Isonzo front is shaking as far as Wippac, but the enemy is maintaining his positions on the Carso.

THE ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS.

Rome, Oct. 27.

The resignation of the Cabinet followed the Chamber's rejection of the vote of confidence by an overwhelming majority that was most surprising, as the speeches of the leading Ministers during several days of the debate on the vote of credit had been tumultuously applauded, especially the speeches of Signor Sonnino.

It is noteworthy that the latter concluded his detailed analysis of the Pope's Peace Note by expounding and supporting the aims of the individual Allies, declaring that an immediate peace would be a dishonour, and a betrayal of Italy's Allies, and the ruin of Italy.

The feeling in Rome is that the crisis is wholly a personal one. A smaller and more homogeneous Cabinet with more driving power is desired.

There will probably be a reconstruction of the late Ministry, headed by Signor Sonnino or Signor Orlando.

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Smoke of Grade
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SOLD EVERYWHERE

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BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

London, Oct. 27.

A wireless German official report says: We are rapidly progressing on the Italian front, taking prisoners and booty hourly.

BRAZIL'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

SENATE UNANIMOUSLY APPROVES.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 26.

The Senate has unanimously approved and the President has sanctioned the proclamation of a state of war with Germany.

CHAMBER PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 27.

The Chamber passed the vote "that a state of war exists with Germany," by 149 votes to 1.

THE SEIZED GERMAN GUNBOAT.

London, Oct. 27.

Reuter learns that the German warship seized by Brazil is the gunboat *Liber*. The torpedoed steamer *Mamo* was formerly the German steamer *Pelata*.

WINTRY WEATHER IN SCOTLAND.

London, Oct. 27.

Six inches of snow have fallen in the east of Scotland.

CANADIANS REPULSE ATTACKS.

London, Oct. 27.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Canadians successfully repulsed two heavy counter-attacks, yesterday morning, to the south and west of Passchendaele, taking a number of prisoners.

FRENCH FOLLOW UP SUCCESSES.

London, Oct. 27.

A French communiqué states: There were no enemy counter-attacks in Belgium.

THE PRISONERS WE TOOK THIS MORNING EXCEEDED 200.

Following up our successes on the right, on the north of the Aisne, we drove back the enemy from the region to the north of Chagnelle St. Herthe to the reservoir, capturing the village of Elixan. Further east, we went beyond the crest of the plateau to the north of Casviengy spur.

The situation elsewhere is unchanged. We have counted 160 guns, that have been captured since October 23, including several eight-inch howitzers and many heavy guns.

Two enemy coups de main in Champagne failed.

Libera was cannonading all day on the right of the Meuse.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

POSSIBLE GREAT LOSS OF WHEAT.

London, Oct. 27.

The Select Committee on National Expenditure reports that the gross war expenditure up to the 30th September approximated five thousand millions sterling, against which £1,321,000,000 will be owing by the Allies, the Dominions and India. The dead-weight of the National Debt had been increased by £3,000,000,000 and, if the present daily expenditure does not increase, each six months of the war will add £1,000,000,000 gross to the Debt.

Despite the large advances from the United States, our advances do not show any tendency to diminish, and further economies are necessary.

The Imperial General Staff should be required to closely and constantly consider the comparative cost of alternative proposals before reaching conclusions.

Referring to the Wheat Commission, the Committee state that the Commission's operations are not limited and are not financially controlled by the Treasury from whom the Commission has drawn £27,000,000. The great bulk of fourteen million quarters of wheat bought by the Commission from the Australian Government is still in Australia and it is feared that much of this must be wasted if ships are not soon provided.

The Commission has largely increased the reserve of wheat in the United Kingdom, but owing to lack of suitable storage it is estimated that there will be a loss of at least two millions sterling on the year's working.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 27.

Silver is quoted 42½. Eastern exchange closed steady.

Messrs. Montagu & Co's market report states: The market is nevertheless owing to the accession of supplies satisfying orders and the difficulty of shipping to neutral countries. There is a stronger position in Indian currency silver reserves, and freer sales from Mexico. The rise of a half penny in Shanghai exchange yesterday imparted steadiness.

THE SINK FEIN CONVENTION.

London, Oct. 27.

The Sank Fein Convention has adopted a so-called Constitution and has appointed an executive of 24, including eleven of the released prisoners. Devalera has been appointed president.

He outlined a policy of capturing the County Councils and all the Irish Government machinery, separating Irish banking and insurance business from English finance, and removing the amalgamations of Irish and English labour.

Count Plunkett failed to secure election on the executive.

(Continued on Page 3.)

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough," but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

WHY NOT WAKE UP FRESH & FIT?

Pinkettes prevent morning headaches, dispepsia, constipation, cure biliousness, torpid liver, purify the blood.

The dainty little gentle laxative, also free of 60 cents the bottle, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 200 N. 3rd St., New York.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

Moscow, Oct. 27.

The Congress of Politicians has elected Mr. Rodzianko, a former President of the Duma, as President.

In the course of a speech he declared that the Congress aimed at awakening the National Congress to the suppression of the existing anarchy.

The Municipal employees have decided to strike on the 28th inst. unless their demands are accepted.

A STEAMSHIP COMPANY DEAL.

London, Oct. 27.

The Times states that it is understood that a provisional agreement has been concluded by the Directors of the Hain Steamship Company to sell their shares to the P. & O. Company at a price of £20 for each £10 share, representing a total payment of nearly £1,000,000.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

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FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

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KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

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A Great Factor in Food Economy.



Fine, full-cream milk enriched with all the nutritive elements of selected malted barley and wheat in powder form. Every particle is wholesome and rich in vitamins, and there is absolutely no waste. The addition of hot or cold water instantly forms a delicious food beverage which is nutritious and so easily absorbed that it advantageously replaces heavier forms of diet which produce more digestive effort, yet at the same time supplies fuller nutritive value. It is therefore economical in all respects and suits all ages.

READY IN A MOMENT BY STIRRING BRISKLY IN HOT OR COLD WATER ONLY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

Accept no substitute. There is nothing "just as good." IN THREE SIZES, 1/6, 2/6, and 11/- (IN ENGLAND). OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER ALL AT ORDINARY TIDE	RISE OF TIDE: SPRING TIDE NEAPS	
HOWLOON.					
No. 1 Dock, Howloon	70'	10' (at top of 10' beam)	12'	7'	5'
No. 2 Dock, Howloon	21'	10'	12'	7'	5'
No. 3 Dock, Howloon	21'	10'	12'	7'	5'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Howloon	21'	10'	12'	7'	5'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Howloon	21'	10'	12'	7'	5'
TAL KOO TUA.					
Continental Dock	44'	10'	12'	7'	5'
ABERDEEN.					
Howland Dock	21'	10'	12'	7'	5'
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"MERITOR" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

TUESDAY,

the 30th October, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
1st House Street.VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
TWIN BEDSTADS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, PICTURES,
etc., etc.

As follows:

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom
Furniture, comprising Double and Single
Brass-mounted, Bedsteads and Twin
Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon,
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs,
Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner
Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking
Utensils, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath
Room Utensils, Rugs, Bedding, and
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated
Ware, etc.
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
Furniture, including Large 8-Fold
Blackwood Screen, with 4-Coloured
Panels, Side Tables, etc., Engravings,
Pictures, etc., etc., Tapestries, Poles
and Net, Iron Safe, etc.
Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single
and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc.Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, etc.
Brass Vases inlaid with Gold and
Silver.
PIANO by Collard & Collard.
Shiedmayer & Soehne,
Stuttgart.
W. Schonefeld & Co.,
Berlin.
One Pair Old Pekinese Brass Lions.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1917. 2224

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

WEDNESDAY,

the 31st October, 1917, commencing at 2 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
1st House Street.A FINE COLLECTION OF
BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS,
Comprising—

Antigua, Bahamas, Bangkok, Barbados, British Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British East Africa, British Columbia, British East Africa, British Guiana, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Gambia, India, Maldives, Mauritius, Natal, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New South Wales, Niger Coast Protectorate, North Borneo, Northern Nigeria, Orange River Colony.

The above forms Part I of the Collection. Part II will be sold on November 30th.

EVERY STAMP GUARANTEED
PERFECTLY GENUINE
(Particulars from Catalogue.)Terms:—Cash.
On view 3th inst. from 2 p.m. and day of sale.HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917. 2232

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

FRIDAY,

the 2nd November, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
1st House Street.A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc.,
Comprising—

Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Chesterside Sofa, Arm-chairs, etc., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures, Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware including Cabinets, Wardrobes, stands, etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few lots Porcelains and Crocks, etc., Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamp, Enamelled Bath, Carpets, and Rugs, several sets Ivory Billiard Balls and 18-Doze Sporting Gun.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1917. 2233

THE PRICE OF PAIN.

Women should realize that it is not worth time economy to be ill. Pain has its price. The money saved by self-neglect has to be paid over and over again in permanent ill-health.

A woman who allows herself to suffer, as most women are liable to suffer at intervals, is laying up a terrible future for herself in later years. The backache, the pain in the side and hip which lay her for a day on the sofa, or make her life a misery as she heroically refuses to give up, are only the present signs. Every time she neglects these she is preparing for worse trouble and perhaps total invalidism later on. She is allowing her blood to grow poorer and poorer, until it will be too weak and thin to sustain her. The new, rich blood which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will give her will ease her present pain and protect her future health. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people can be obtained of any dealer, also post free, \$1.50 per bottle, \$3 for six, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Streechen Road, Shanghai.

A free book, "Plain Talks to Women" (send post card, will tell you much that every woman should know).

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

FRIDAY,

the 2nd November, 1917, at 5.30 p.m., at Jockey Club Stables, Causeway Bay.

A few well known
RACE PONIES.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 27, 1917. 2243

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

on
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
the 5th and 10th November, 1917,
commencing each day at 2.15 p.m.,
at No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace.THE WHOLE OF THE
VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
etc., etc.

Comprising—

HALL:—Massive Blackwood inlaid Sideboard with Arm-chairs to match, Flower Stand, Flower Bowls, Portiers, Curtains, etc.
DRAWING ROOM:—Tapestry-covered Upholstered Suite, Settees and Chairs, Corded Silk Curtains, Pier Glasses with Console Tables by Wm. Powell, Ltd., Armistice Rug and Carpets, Engravings, Paintings, Old Bronze and Brass Vases and Bowls, Fire Brackets, etc.
DINING ROOM:—Complete Suite in Fumed Teak, Leather Seated Chairs, Silver Cabinets, etc. by Lane, Crawford & Co., two large Dinner Services, Coffee and Tea Sets, Plate, Cutlery, Table Glass, Blue and White Wall Plates, Table Linen, etc.

BEDROOM AND BOUTIQUE:—Extensive collection of Blackwood and Teakwood Suite, Bookcases, Exotic Cabinet and Tempoy, Teak Mahogany stained Bedroom Suite by Lane, Crawford & Co., Solid Brass Bedsteads, Box and Hair Mattresses, Bed Linen, Blankets, Lane and Silk Crepe Curtains, Persian Rugs, etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, Coal Scuttles, etc., Enamelled Bath, Large Teak Ice Chest (Lane, Crawford & Co.), Kitchen and Pantry Utensils.

A quantity of very fine Cut-glass, Autopiano by Rachals (Practically New) with Records.
Cottage Piano "Moutrie".
Cabinet Victrola with Records (Practically New).
Two Cabinet Gramophones with Records.
Combination Safe.
Teak Sewing Machine "Singer" nearly new.
Electrolux.
Two and Four Blades Ceiling Fans, Table Fans.
Reading Lamps and Fittings throughout house.Terms:—Cash.
Catalogues may be had on application to the undersigned.
On view from Thursday, 8th November.HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1917. 2225

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with good experience as a STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST wanted by shipping firm.

Apply:—Box 450,
C/o "China Mail" Office.
Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917. 1267

MASSAGE.

MR. RONDA.
Trained male Masseuse.
Ten years experience.
Formerly at Tokyo Military Hospital.WILL VISIT PATIENTS
RESIDENCES AT FEZZERARD
No. 218, Queen's Road, East.

1254

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. L. SUN HAN, a prominent Chinese scholar, has been teaching in the Chinese Language for many years. He has a special knowledge of the Chinese Language, and is able to teach in a simple and easy manner. He has a large number of students, and is well known for his teaching. He is now offering lessons in the Chinese Language, and is willing to accept students of all ages. The lessons are given in a simple and easy manner, and are suitable for all levels of students. The fees are very low, and the lessons are given in a comfortable and convenient place. The lessons are given in a simple and easy manner, and are suitable for all levels of students. The fees are very low, and the lessons are given in a comfortable and convenient place.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Operations with limited objectives, were jointly undertaken.

A fine day on Thursday with a fine drying wind promised improved fighting conditions, but a sudden change came during the night and heavy, almost incessant, rain has fallen since an early hour this morning. Notwithstanding the great difficulties facing the Allied troops considerable progress was made and valuable positions won on the greater part of the fronts attacked.

The main operation was carried out by English and Canadian regiments on the front to the north of the Ypres-Banleur railway. The Canadian battalions advanced along the main ridge towards Passchendaele, and passing beyond their objectives, established themselves on the rising ground to the south of the village. Other Canadian battalions with troops of the English Naval Brigade and battalions of the English Territorials made further progress in face of strong opposition along the spur between the main ridge and our positions.

Eastward of Poelcapelle we captured a number of strong points and fortified farms. Heavy fighting occurred eastward and north-eastward of Poelcapelle in which Lancashire and north-country troops progressed at certain points. Subsequent simultaneous attacks were made by English troops in the neighbourhood of the Menin road and by the French northward of Bixchoote.

There was fierce fighting all day long outside the Menin road eastward of Polderhoek where progress was made and a considerable number of prisoners taken. Northward of Bixchoote the French attacked with great gallantry, and crossed the Saint Janbeek in flood and captured objectives beyond with a number of prisoners. The Allies in the course of these operations took eight hundred prisoners.

During an air raid on the night of the 24th-25th another ton of bombs was dropped on Polderhoek works. Three participating aeroplanes are missing. Our aeroplanes on Thursday night attacked four aerodromes. Forty-five heavy bombs were dropped and obtained a direct hit in one instance on a group of hangars. One machine has not returned.

A SUMMARY OF THE FRENCH SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, summarising the results of the Allied offensive, says: The operation reaches its logical conclusion with the capture of the German artillery centres in Pinon Forest and at Pargny and Flain. The whole of the tactical objectives from left to right were secured. Moreover, the strategic objectives of Pinon and the wooded crest behind, as well as Pargny and Flain were obtained at relatively small cost. The troops are practically everywhere now in touch with the Oise and Aisne Canal. There are indications that the enemy is uncomfortable in the marshy ground of the Canal banks and is making for positions farther up the valley slope. Anyway the enemy in Ailette Valley is under observed artillery fire as far as Les Boyettes.

A striking feature of the battle was the crippling of the enemy artillery by the French bombardment preventing the feeding of batteries with munitions. Consequently, shell wounds were phenomenally low. Many of prisoners belonging to one of the smartest Prussian Guards were in a state bordering on rebellion when captured and declared that they had been foodless for three days and that all their officers had abandoned them. By yesterday the only German guns able to fire in the valley were the batteries at Monampy lying across the canal from Chavignon, but these were soon silenced by our frontal flanking fire. From our new positions we now view the enemy's communications running across the valley to Concy Forest.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says: Today's battle has been fought on flooded fields in driving rain of pitiless intensity although the meteorological experts' overnight predictions of the weather were hopeful. Therefore it is a marvel the troops have accomplished so much. The summary of the day's results is a series of important tactical gains although we should have done much more under favourable heavens. In the region of Polderhoek Chateau the advance was a dazzling performance. The place was a regimental headquarters, surrounded by four hundred. We took prisoners a party of those that remained, the defenders including an adjutant.

By mid-day our troops discerned our troops upon a spur of Polderhoek ridge, and the day's results were a series of important tactical gains although we should have done much more under favourable heavens. In the region of Polderhoek Chateau the advance was a dazzling performance. The place was a regimental headquarters, surrounded by four hundred. We took prisoners a party of those that remained, the defenders including an adjutant.

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by at least one conspicuous gain. Other places on the battle front were impassable. Floods are reported to be holding up the advance. The enemy is probably densely massed all along the front. An attack on the left by the French carried a number of concrete defences with the lightest casualties, owing partly to the erratic nature of the enemy's barrage.

It is probable the enemy was aware of the coming attack because his aeroplanes were flying low over our positions for half an hour before the attack was launched and for five minutes before our heavy fire opened all along the front. The Canadians bore a gallant part in today's fighting.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

A wireless German official message states that strong Franco-British attacks from Bixchoote to the Ypres-Banleur railway, astride the Menin-Ypres road, broke down sanguinarily.

BRITISH AND FRENCH SUCCESSES AT SALONIKA.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

A British message from Salonika says: We captured four villages south of Sares, killing sixty Bulgarians and taking 109 prisoners. We then returned to our lines.

A French Eastern communiqué says: The British raided the village of Salaman, south Sares, taking fifty Bulgarian prisoners. In outpost fighting the French took prisoner twelve Austrians in the region of Pograde.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

BREAKDOWN OF WIRELESS STEERING.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says: French experts have established that the Zeppelin Airship disaster was primarily due to a breakdown of the system of steering by wireless. When flying as more than fifteen thousand feet high optical steering is impossible and the compass not dependable because there are no means of correcting the drift. Consequently the Zeppelins in such circumstances depend on a continuous stream of German signals sent out by a number of German radio-geometric stations whereby they are enabled to steer a correct course. On the last occasion these signals failed, probably owing to a storm which was encountered and the captured Zeppelin shows that the first message received from Germany when flying in England was that a Zeppelin training ship had broken loose and was being carried away by the wind.

The L. 49 came down in France because it was impossible to endure the temperature which was 30 degrees below zero at a height 22,000 feet. The men were stupefied with cold when they were captured. The water ballast frozen in the tanks and the motors and wireless apparatus were stopped by the cold. The Zeppelin destroyed at Lunenburg was hit by a shell at a height of 17,000 feet.

The chief novelty in the construction of the captured airship is the balloons which are covered with gut instead of with rubber, which is very scarce in Germany. The intestines of 300,000 cattle are required to cover the balloons of a single super-Zeppelin.

PREPARATIONS TO EVACUATE HELSINGFORS.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27.

Preparations for the evacuation of Helsingfors are proceeding.

GERMANS EXPECT EAST LANDING IN FINLAND.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27.

Advices from Stockholm show that the Germans are sanguine of easily landing in Finland, capturing the Russians without resistance and of cutting the railway communications with Sweden.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

An official report from Mesopotamia states that the Turks, on both banks of the Tigris, on October 23, approached the positions at Samarra. On our advance, the Turks retreated without fighting.

PROOFS OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Press Bureau announces that the President of Portugal has sent a message to the King warmly acknowledging the demonstrations on the occasion of his visit to Britain. He said they were a proof of the friendship and solidarity of the two nations.

The King, replying, expressed his deep satisfaction at having the opportunity of welcoming the head of the State, which is our most ancient ally, and re-proposed the earnest desire for the continuance of the friendly and sincere friendship between the two peoples.

SPORTING.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

C.R.C. v. CRAIGENGOWER.

This match, which was played on Saturday, was distinguished by a fine performance by Ng Sze Kwong (the well-known tennis player), who captained the Hongkong Recreation Club team. He completed a total of 108 not out, and also distinguished himself by taking seven wickets for 68 runs. The scores were:—

Team	Wicket	Runs
Yew Maan	1	0
Chow Yat Kwong	2	0
Ng Sze Kwong	3	0
Ng Wing Kin	4	0
Geo. Lee	5	0
Extras	6	0

Declared at 3 wks. for 200

H. Ching, U. H. Fan, Wong Po, Kung, Ng Sze Yuen, Wei Lee San and Wong Kwok Kwong did not bat.

ANALYSIS.

Player	Wicket	Runs
Grabath	1	0
Grabath	2	0
Grabath	3	0
Grabath	4	0
Grabath	5	0
Grabath	6	0
Grabath	7	0
Grabath	8	0
Grabath	9	0
Grabath	10	0
Grabath	11	0
Grabath	12	0
Grabath	13	0
Grabath	14	0
Grabath	15	0
Grabath	16	0
Grabath	17	0
Grabath	18	0
Grabath	19	0
Grabath	20	0
Grabath	21	0
Grabath	22	0
Grabath	23	0
Grabath	24	0
Grabath	25	0
Grabath	26	0
Grabath	27	0
Grabath	28	0
Grabath	29	0
Grabath	30	0
Grabath	31	0
Grabath	32	0
Grabath	33	0
Grabath	34	0
Grabath	35	0

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

["Chinese Mail" Service.]

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CANTON
DISMISSED.
DENOUNCED AS A WILLING
TRAITOR.

PEKING, Oct. 28. A Mandate has been issued dismissing Chan Ping Kwan, the Tschun of Kwangtung. The Mandate says that Chan Ping Kwan has issued circular telegrams announcing his resignation from the Central Government and his co-operation with Sun Yat-sen and others to establish a false Government and a false Parliament and had willingly become a traitor. It is directed that he be dismissed and his conduct investigated and punished.

The Mandate directs Li Yin Hon, the Civil Governor, to act also as Military Governor with Mo King Yu as co-director of Military Affairs.

Mok Wing Sun is dismissed and Li Fuk Lun has been appointed Military Defence Commissioner. Lo Shi Sun, Chief of the Administrative Department, has been allowed to resign.

THE FIGHTING IN WEST CHINA.

PEKING, Oct. 28. A Chinese telegram reports that the Yunnanese troops defeated the Nanking and fought with Szechuan troops at Wing Chong but were again defeated.

CHINA TO SELL THE ENEMY
SHIPS.

PEKING, Oct. 27. A London telegram states that China's offer to sell the enemy ships she has seized has been accepted.

SIAM'S CAPTURED SHIPS.

The following article on the disposal of the German ships captured by Siam is from the "Bangkok Daily Mail":—
Everyone with the interest of this country at heart will be glad to see her flag flying on the Seven Seas and her taking that share in the world's transportation trade to which she is justly entitled. The formation of the new shipping company would naturally be welcomed as a step in the direction but, as is currently alleged, the company is to be given its pick of the captured German steamers at the same rate as some of these vessels are to be chartered to the Allies for which is practically a pre-war rate, the arrangement seems absolutely one-sided and unfair. The vessels are the property of the Crown, and the Crown naturally has every right to dispose of them as it thinks fit, but Crown property of this kind should most indubitably go to benefit at large the nation to which it belongs. Hence, if captured enemy vessels are chartered to a private commercial concern at rates far below those obtaining generally, the country and its people lose by it, while certain wealthy or speculative people are given an opportunity to make excessive profits. If the ships are to be run by Siam, let them be run by Siam, but at all possible means, but at the same time let those to whom they are entrusted pay for them at the same rate as would be paid by foreign firms. Or, if it be considered preferable, let the new company have the ships at the same rate as the British Government pays, but let all profits arising from them go to the Government and the country. With an arrangement of this sort one could cavil, the Government would receive its fair share of the profits and would, furthermore, be in position to exercise a reasonable control over its own property. Siam did not go into the war to make profit, but neither did she seize the enemy ships with a view to putting huge sums in the pockets of a few capitalists and speculators. The profits resulting from the employment of the captured vessels should, in this case, most indubitably, go to the State. Again, with all the chief Allies there is a great demand for shipping tonnage, for which they are prepared to pay current rates. That demand is so urgent that this country will hardly be doing her duty by her Allies if she permits the misuse of a single ton of captured shipping. Hence if captured vessels are to be run by a Siam company, it should certainly be on lines such as would commend themselves to the Governments of the chief maritime Allied Powers, who are nowadays taking very active measures to prevent "profiteering" in any shape. So far as the Siam flag taking its due and proper place in the shipping of the Far East is concerned, this is a matter that can wait a little. It is very evident that the conclusion of peace will mean a most thorough rearrangement of the whole of the world's shipping. All war contracts and arrangements will be automatically annulled and then, it seems, would be a most favorable time for this country to make permanent arrangements as to the disposal of her vessels.

SOUTHERN MOVEMENT

DENOUNCED.

A Peking telegram in Shanghai papers says:—
The "Peking Daily News," of the 20th inst., referring to an article in the Chinese Press on the 18th, says that the news of the situation in the South is certainly not comforting but is far from such as to cause serious anxiety either here or elsewhere if the Government handles the situation with immediate decision.

Beyond question the Government has shown willingness to talk reason far beyond the desert of those responsible for the Southern movement, even beyond the point of practical necessity and wisdom. The Government's lenient and somewhat indifferent attitude has perhaps encouraged sedition but the root of the evil lies in the fact that the South at present is swarming with extremely ambitious men.

These have not shown themselves particular friends of Sun Yat-sen because they realize his inordinate ambition and greed, qualities which have developed in him since the Revolution, effectually preventing any spoils going to themselves, hence they have been somewhat backward in supporting Sun Yat-sen, but one with a much stronger personal following and with the additional advantage of controlling the strings of the local purse, namely Inspector-General Lu Yung-tung, has now seen that the moment is opportune to take the lead and to rally round him, as he thinks, four of the Southern provinces. As is well known, General Lu Yung-tung aims at the union of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow and Fukien and for the time being he seems to have achieved his aim.

The fact that the movement is based entirely on personal ambitions does not make it any the less necessary to deal with it immediately. The Government has two courses: either to fight or to compromise. The Government may decide to compromise. If it does then it must be final. China cannot afford to have constant revolts against the constituted authority. It is the absence of discipline in the country that can only work harm.

It will not do to emit from any calculation the attitude of the Foreign Powers, especially the Allied Powers, who stand firstly for a settled and peaceful China. If they thought a compromise would ensure lasting peace they would do everything to promote it.

On the other hand the Government may decide to fight. There is not the slightest doubt what would be the issue of an armed conflict between the Government and any aggregation of the provinces likely to be formed in the South. If the Government can convince the Powers that a compromise is out of the question it will undoubtedly have the moral backing of the Powers, for it is inconceivable that they will support any revolt in the South, especially one engineered, as this is being, the present case is quite different from that of 1911, when principles were at stake and the Powers properly stood aside. Today no principles are at stake except the principle of orderly government, which would enlist the sympathies of the Foreign Powers on the side of those who support it and whom the Powers have recognized as its embodiment.

The Government has the choice, but the choice should be made quickly. The Government cannot afford any longer to be either indifferent to the issue or consecutive in its movements. Once the decision has been taken there should be a resolute prosecution of the subsequent steps. If it is to be a compromise, then let the leaders of the South know immediately and let them be assured that the Government is prepared to go to the extreme limit to avoid further dissension. If on the other hand it is to be war, let it be prosecuted with the utmost vigour; set in motion immediately and not suspended until a decisive issue has been reached, for the cause of China during the past six years has been indecisive issues.

63 NEW SHIPS.

ADDITIONS TO OUR MERCHANT
FLEET IN SIX WEEKS.

How greatly the construction of merchant ships has been accelerated is indicated, says a London paper of the 26th ult., by two supplements just issued by Lloyd's Register of Shipping. These show that in less than six weeks—from June 8 to July 17 over 100 new vessels were added to the Register. Of these 63 are British.

Most of the new ships are of large tonnage. Further supplements, it is expected, will show a still faster rate in building.

A RAILWAY LOAN.

PEKING, Oct. 27. Four and a half million dollars have been paid by Japan to China in connection with the Kinko-Changchun Railway Loan.

DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE
AVOIDED.

DIPHTHERIA is usually contracted when the child has a cold. The cold prepares the child's system for the reception and development of the diphtheria germs. When there are cases of diphtheria in the neighbourhood children that have colds should be kept at home and off the street until recovered. Give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they will not have to remain at home long. It also cleans out the entire body, which does away with a child's throat when it is cold and minimizes the risk of contracting infectious diseases. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

HOW FOREIGN AFFAIRS ARE
CONDUCTED AT BERLIN.

A MISSING TELEGRAM.

A correspondent writes to The Times: I should be glad if you will allow me to draw attention to certain statements contained in the Emperor's telegram of August 10, to President Wilson, which are, I think, of importance as illustrating the very remarkable manner in which foreign affairs are conducted at Berlin and which show how impossible it is to rely on the accuracy of any statement made whether by the Chancellor or the Emperor.

The Emperor, in his narrative of events, after referring to the communications which passed between himself and the King through Prince Henry, continues:—

"At the same time H. M. asked me if I would transmit to Vienna the British proposal that Austria was to take Belgrade and a few other Serbian towns and a strip of country, as a main base to make sure that the other Serbian promises on paper should be fulfilled in reality."

This is a quite correct description of the telegram sent to the King by Prince Henry. (This telegram was published by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung on August 29, 1914, and is to be found in any collection of the documents.)

AN IMPORTANT PROPOSAL.
The proposal here referred to which was made on July 29, is, of course, already well known. It was one of great importance, and a few other negotiations during the last day or two of the crisis turned on it. It had been favourably received by the German Government, who, as we are repeatedly told, at once telegraphed it to Vienna, and on July 30 every one was waiting for the answer from Vienna. So far, then, we are on quite firm ground.

Now, however, we get to an extraordinary complication which I will confess completely baffles me. The Emperor's telegram continues:—

"This proposal was in the same moment telegraphed to me from Vienna for London. Quite in conjunction with the British proposal. Besides, I had telegraphed to H.M. the Tsar the same, as an idea of mine before I received the two communications from Vienna and London, as both were of the same opinion."

I immediately transmitted the telegrams vice-versa, Vienna and London. I felt that I was able to tide the question over and was happy at the peaceful outcome.

Here, then, we get a quite categorical assertion. At the same time that the Emperor received this proposal from London he received also a telegram from Vienna to the same effect, i.e., either a similar suggestion from Vienna or a similar suggestion from London. The Emperor then had in his hands on this evening (July 30) these two communications: and, according to his own account, he did what every sensible man would do under the circumstances, he sent the Vienna telegram to London and the London telegram to Vienna. Having done this, as he tells us, he was happy: he would be secure in a peaceful outlook.

WHERE IS THE TELEGRAM?
But now we come to the extraordinary thing; he tells us of a telegram from Vienna which he sent to London. Where is that telegram? Nobody but he himself seems ever to have seen it. It has never been received in London either by the King or the Foreign Office. The interchange of telegrams between the Emperor and the King was published at Berlin; this telegram was not among them.

But there is something more. Not only have these telegrams, the one from Vienna to Berlin and the other from Berlin to London, never been produced, but if we turn to the correspondence of the Emperor to the official communications of the Chancellor, we find no such statements that no such statement had come from Vienna. From two telegrams sent by Sir Edward Goschen (Nos. 107 and 109) on July 31, it is quite clear that the Chancellor disclaimed knowledge of any such information having been received. If we turn to the German White Book, we find the following statement:—

"Even before the reply from Vienna regarding the Anglo-German mediation could possibly have been received in Berlin Russia ordered a general mobilization."

The Russian order for the general mobilization took place in the early morning of July 31, at a time, the official statement of the German Government tells us, that the answer from Vienna could not have been received, but the German Emperor tells us that he had received a telegram agreeing to the proposal during the evening of July 30.

A DUCKFACED.
It might naturally be suggested under these circumstances that the Emperor, who obviously was writing rather at random a week after the events, had got confused in his dates. This explanation will not do, for the statement is corroborated by a telegram sent on the morning of July 31 by him to the King in which he says:—

"Your proposals coincide with my ideas and with the communication which I have this evening received from Vienna, and which I have passed on to London."

How are we to explain this discrepancy? The Emperor says one thing, the Chancellor says another; the Emperor tells us that he had sent a message to London; this message has never been received in London, and it has never been published either by him or by his Government.

These are the difficulties which German puts in the way of the humble inquirer after historical truth; it is too much to ask that they be removed, the obscurity in the only way by which it can be removed, by publishing (a) the communication which came from Vienna, and (b) the telegram in which this was conveyed to London on the evening of July 30.

School children in Japan are more precocious than most people believe. It is reported from Nagasaki that about 500 pupils of a primary school at Yoshiki village went on strike on October 19 on the ground that their schoolmaster was suffering from tuberculosis. It is doubted whether the principal is afflicted with the complaint. Later we may expect to hear of a cure in less time than any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE SINNECKER CASE AT
SHANGHAI.

Judgment has been rendered in the Mixed Court at Shanghai in the case of the German named George Sinnecker, who was charged with failing to register in accordance with Municipal Regulations. Mr. J. Grant Jones (British Assessor) and Magistrate Kuan were on the bench; and Mr. N. E. Newman appeared for the prosecution.

The Court ordered defendant to register himself in accordance with the terms of Municipal Notification No. 2473 of October 4 within 24 hours.

Defendant: Has this judgment been signed by the full court—that is the learned Chinese Magistrate and the Assessor?

The question was not answered.

Defendant: Against this judgment I apply to the court for a postponement of the judgment for two weeks, as I wish to file an application for a rehearing and base it on different legal grounds. I want to make it clear that at the time complaint was made against me the Shanghai Municipal Council had no authority whatever to act for the Chinese Government in the matter of registration, and I beg to read a letter which I have received from H.E. Sah. It is dated 19th October, and the translation is as follows:—

Sir,—In reply I beg to say that I have received your letter of today's date and noted the contents. Having made inquiries from the Government, please note that our Chinese Government did not authorize the Municipal Council of the International Settlement nor the Senior Consul-General to manage registration affairs of German and Austro-Hungarian subjects. This is my reply, please take note of it and advise.—Yours truly, (Sgd.) Sir Fei May.

The Assessor: You will register within 24 hours.

Defendant: Is my application for a rehearing of the case granted?

The Assessor: It is refused.

Defendant: Refused? Thank you. Defendant then left the Court.

Mr. Sinnecker failed to register within the 24 hours and was arrested.

ESCAPING GERMAN CAUHT, 170
MILES FROM LAND.

Six German prisoners who escaped from England recently were recaptured at sea and brought into the Type. They were first seen by a trawler 170 miles from land. The trawler hailed them, and later informed a destroyer, which then recaptured them.

It is stated that there were submarine prisoners amongst the Germans, and two had been in Germany in another 24 hours, and would then have been done with war.

GERMANY AND HER COLONIES.

The reason why Germany can never be allowed to regain control of her Colonies in the Pacific or in Africa is, writes Mr. Sydney Brooks, that she cannot be trusted to govern them in a civilized manner. Whenever she has effected a settlement she has used it as a base for a formidable military power and to interfere against her neighbours. The German Colonies have never been Colonies in any real sense. They have been nests of machine guns and of plotting officials. It is doubtful whether the whole of Greater Germany ever contained 10,000 genuine German settlers. The German Colonies have simply been so many remote grounds on which German officers drilled the natives to carry out schemes of conquest and General Smuts has warned us that if Germany could tap the manpower of Central Africa she might renew on an even greater scale her present attempt to subdue the world. Therefore if there is to be security in Africa or anywhere else Germany must once and for all be eliminated. There is a certain comity among the colonizing Powers of the world. Germany has violated it. There are certain standards of conduct and policy among the white peoples who are responsible for the development of alien and backward communities. To the Germans these standards have meant nothing. A nation that regards its overseas holdings as so many fortresses, so many jumping-off grounds from which to spring at its neighbours, is not only an international nuisance but an international menace. Now that we have got it under it would be sheer insanity to allow it to rise again. But there is another reason why Germany's Colonies are lost to her for ever. It is that the natives would rather be exterminated than pass again under German rule. Even if we were to restore her possessions to her unconquered she would have to reconquer them one by one. Her bullying insensitiveness has earned for her the unanimous hatred of the 12,000,000 natives who were once under her sway. There are black spots on the record of all European peoples in their dealings with Africans and Asiatics but there is none so black as the damning tale of Germany's treatment of the Hereros. At the cruelest and all the cruelty of which the German mind and character are capable were summed up in that horrible episode.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

There is nothing so good for muscular rheumatism, sprains, bruises, and all the ills of the body as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will effect a cure in less time than any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE LAST MEETING OF THE
SEASON.

The last Gymkhana Meeting of the season was held at the Race Course on Saturday afternoon. The weather was ideal, but on account of other counter attractions there was not as good an attendance of spectators as on previous occasions.

The Gymkhana Cup was won by Sir Paul Chuter a Windsor Dublin, which, by winning on Saturday, scored 12 points for three wins. His only opponent for the cup was Australian Chief which ran last in the race and has only secured 10 points.

The racing was keenly and closely contested. One race resulting in a dead heat.

The Band of the 25th Middlesex Regiment played selections during the afternoon.

The results were as follows:—
Five Furlongs Race, Handicap.
Mr. Polka's Anticipation, 150lb.

(Mr. Kremer) 1
Mr. Adams' Titmouse, 150lb.

(Mr. Adams) 2
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Ben Bolt (late King Ben), 150lb.

(Mr. Knoll) 3
Messrs. G. & G.'s First Violin (late Ariel), 148lb.

(Mr. Sutton) 0
Messrs. Thomas & Sedgwick's Tom Cobleigh, 146lb.

(Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Time: 17, 49, 1.20.

Cash Sweep
Winner: \$11.50 Ticket No. 1, 0.00 2, 48, \$416.50 3, 110.00 4, 42, 50.50

GYMKHANA STAKES.—One mile.
Sir Paul's Windsor Dublin, 150lb.

(Mr. Gegg) 1
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Pingwa Chief, 152lb.

(Mr. Sutton) 2
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Australian Chief, 154lb.

(Mr. Knoll) 3
Time: 31.2, 1.06.3, 1.37.1, 2.11.1.

Was by four lengths, short, head between second and third.

Cash Sweep
Winner: \$8.00 Ticket No. 1, 7.50 2, 115, \$885.20 3, 12, 167.29 4, 30, 83.60

DISTANCE HANDICAP.—About half-a-mile.
Mr. J. Morton Smith's Green Elephant, 150lb.

(Mr. Sutton) 1
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Barton) 3
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Morrison) 0
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Barton) 3
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Morrison) 0
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Barton) 3
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Morrison) 0
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Barton) 3
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Morrison) 0
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Barton) 3
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Morrison) 0
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Barton) 3
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Morrison) 0
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

(Mr. Barton) 3
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 150lb.

"OUR DAY"

ADDITIONAL

By kind arrangement with Messrs. J. J. BLAKE and M. S. COWAN the "OUR DAY" Committee have pleasure in announcing that

THE CAMEOS

will give a special performance under the Patronage of His Excellency The Governor Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G. His Excellency Major-General VENTURA, Commanders SANDERSON, R.N.

at the
VICTORIA THEATRE

on MONDAY, 29th OCTOBER at 9.15 p.m.

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Dress Circle \$2

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PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE
TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

To the Soldiers of the National Army:—
You are undertaking a great duty. The heart of the whole country is with you. Everything that you do will be watched with the deepest interest and with the deepest solicitude not only by those who are near and dear to you, but by the whole Nation besides. For this great war draws us all together, makes us all comrades and brothers as all true Americans feel themselves to be when we first made good our national independence. The eyes of all the world will be upon you, because you are in some special way the soldiers of freedom.

Let it be your pride, therefore, to do all that you can to win the great victory for the Nation.

You are keeping yourself fit and straight in everything, and pure and clean in thought and action. Let us set for ourselves a standard so high that it will be a glory to live up to it, and then let us live up to it and add a new laurel to the crown of America. My affectionate confidence goes with you in every battle and every test. God keep and guide you!

Woodrow Wilson
The White House, Washington

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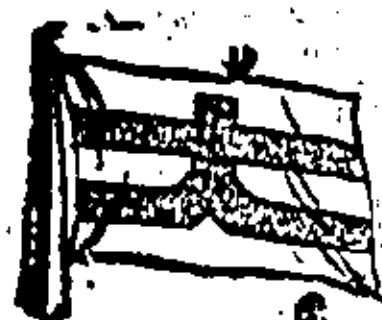
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SHANGHAI	SHENKING	Nov. 3, at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	KUENHONG	Nov. 4, at Noon.
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CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
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SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class, Ocean Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVES
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct. at 12 Noon.
RAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 6th Oct. at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company, Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co, General Managers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship "KATORI MARU" having arrived—Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignments will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.
Goods not cleared by the 2nd November, 1917, will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Agents.

Hongkong, Oct. 26, 1917. 2237

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "GLEN" having arrived—Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 2nd November, 1917, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 2nd November, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "RANER" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 29th instant, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917. 2231

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOI.

THE Steamship "JAPAN" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 1st instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917. 2230

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOI.

THE Steamship "JAPAN" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

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No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917. 2231

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Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917. 2231

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU. FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leaves Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th November.
SHINYO MARU	25,000	23rd November.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	7th December.
KOREA MARU	18,000	19th December.
TENYO MARU	22,000	11th January.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	

† Omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BAILEA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons
KIYO MARU	17,900
SEIYO MARU	14,000
ANYO MARU	18,500

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports or call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, AGENT,

KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, CHI & YOKOHAMA	TOKIWA MARU, Capt. Ogura	SATURDAY, 8th Dec. at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda	FRIDAY, 16th Nov. at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI & KOBE	KASHIMA MARU, Capt. Tozawa	WEDNESDAY, 14th Nov. at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. Nishimura	MONDAY, 3rd Dec. at 11 a.m.
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YOKOHAMA	CERYON MARU, Capt. Tozawa	SUNDAY, 4th Nov.
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YOKOHAMA	TAISHO MARU, Capt. Ogawa	FRIDAY, 9th Nov.
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LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADRIDA.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO.

† Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

E. MORIS, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.



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BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY—3/6 CAN. 2/6

PREVENT FRIGIDITY IN CLEANING & INJURY TO THE KNIVES

JOHN GALEY & SONS LIMITED

BLACK LEAD MILLS LONDON

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